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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1928

No. 33

SOUND PUBLIC OPINION BASIS OF LAW

This country is a government by laws that grow out of the experience and needs of the people, after long agitation and education.

A law that does not have this background is eventually ignored.

Lawmakers, as a rule, reflect the mood of constituents.

The world has few faiths comparable to the belief that a "good man" will save us from our own inertia; from our failure to know the purpose of "red herring" methods.

To avoid being shunted into blind alleys, we should have this fact sink into our consciousness: Law is a rule of action adopted by representatives who secure their power from the people. The sound basis for law is the general good of the community.

Where a government, as ours, rests on popular rule, constant agitation is necessary to secure legislation of this character.

These laws can only be passed as public opinion is developed.

Such a public opinion smashes hostile political parties and drives agents of privilege into private life.

Isolated groups of earnest-minded men and women are not the foundation of law. They must reach all classes of citizens and convert them to their views before public opinion is a fact.

Electing a President will not suffice. Legislation is a function of Congress. Lawmakers often ignore the chief executive.

Workers should understand, for instance, the principles and history of the injunction writ. They should discuss it with fellow citizens; explain its inequity and develop such an intelligent sentiment against court usurpation that Congress will respond.

Incessant agitation and education is necessary. No fundamental law was ever passed without this experience.

Action must vitalize resolutions of protest.

To say that we can win freedom by short cuts is to believe government is based on pasteboard and paint.

Spluttering and thunder words is not progress.

BRITISH LABOR FIGHTS THE REDS.

British labor, in annual congress at Swansea, is fighting the same fight that American labor has been fighting since 1917. British labor appeared not only apathetic toward the reds, but actually, through the Labor Party, welcomed them to England. But that is now past. In the British Trades Union Congress the slogan has been "Keep the reds off the floor," and their only point of vantage was the gallery. Tom Mann, who was feted and praised by American left wingers and by many who were not left wingers, when he visited this country and who was held up as a great British labor leader and as an example of what an American labor leader ought to be, was banished with the rest to the galleries.

American labor will wish British labor well in the fight to clean out the reds and the dangerous, polluted red philosophy, if such it can indeed be called. Communism and the democracy of trade unionism will not mix any more successfully in England than in the United States.

SLOGANS ANCIENT TRAP FOR WORKERS

Every student of psychology—the operation of the human mind—knows how easily masses of the people are swayed by slogans, cat calls and war whoops.

In every age idealism and emotionalism have been exploited by self-seekers who would save the people. They never urge the people to save themselves.

In the French Revolution "liberty, equality and fraternity" was used by the rising trading class to sweep the serfs to their side in a struggle for a voice in government.

When the traders won they discarded the ladder they so successfully used.

The cries "let well enough alone," "stand pat" and "the full dinner pail" are more modern illustrations of how people are used as pawns when they refuse to think.

The "open" shop, the "American" plan and "employees' representation" are further proof—if this were necessary—that large numbers of people can be fooled by an alluring term.

When one of these phrases is discredited, a new one is coined, while men ignore the fact that the authors have fooled them again and again.

Every bitter experience of the workers can be traced to their failure to look behind the scenes; to dissect slogans; to do their own thinking.

The Socialists' cry "vote yourself a job" shook the trade union movement a quarter of a century ago. The I. W. W. and the One Big Union had the center of the stage until disillusion restored intellectual sanity.

Now the Communists ignore the realities of life and present their wind project in new stage dressing.

Back of all this lung work is a drill sergeant morality that is overlooked by sentimentalists and emotionalists who ignore history and facts—until they are compelled to.

This element is always attracted by a repainted Punch and Judy act.

These movements differ from trade unionism, which rests on the granite foundation of collective intelligence and capacity.

This slow, certain development does not appeal to the theatrically inclined who call organized workers reactionary because they do not clamor—and evaporate.

GREEN HAS FINE VOICE FOR RADIO.

William Green is being congratulated as the possessor of one of the best radio voices heard over the air this year.

Green's excellence in this respect was demonstrated in his Labor Day speech, given at Cleveland and carried over the National Broadcasting network. His voice came over the air with all the power and expression of a personal appearance.

President Green's speech over the radio demonstrated that the even, flat tones usually held to be best for the microphone, are not a necessity and that a speech delivered with expression, feeling and volume will carry as well or better.

Not only did President Green score heavily over the radio, but he scored equally well in the talking movies, where he was given an unusually long appearance, his voice coming out with clarity of tone and force of expression.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE BLAMED.

British labor, holding its diamond jubilee Trades Union Congress at Swansea, England, heard J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, former cabinet member and lately fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, paint a picture of losses that appear staggering and that seem not yet ended.

Thomas, according to cables from Swansea, told the Congress that 2,000,000 had dropped away and that the process was not ended. In conjunction with this, the Congress called for action by the general council to rid the British movement of all reds, recognized as a source of destructiveness and disruption.

The action was taken after a vehement debate in which trade union leaders one after another told stories of unions torn in two by minority movement tactics and of the falling away of members from trades unions generally. When the question was put to a vote the delegates of only one union, that of the furnishing trades, showed themselves a unit in opposition to what they called a heresy hunt and the motion was passed.

Going further to build again a greater structure of trade unionism, the Congress apparently held to trade lines by nipping a discussion of a government workers' union at the Woolwich arsenal, the great plant just outside of London.

Thomas, in discussing the loss of membership, told the Congress plainly that the main cause of secessions was to be found, not in attacks from without, but from "some who sit in the general council and some who are secretaries or paid organizers in the movement and who tell the workers not to believe what the leaders say because the leaders have sold them."

This clearly was a challenge to the reds and to their supporters. Altogether the Congress thus far seems to have registered the most drastic resentment toward red destruction yet manifested in the ranks of British labor.

American fraternal delegates are Vice-President W. G. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Martin Greene of the United Hatters of North America.

Lawyer (cross-examining witness)—You drink, do you not?

Witness (indignantly)—That is my business!

Lawyer—Have you any other business?—Forbes Magazine.

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SEA, THE GREATEST ENGINE.

By Franklyn Wolfe

Of all the fantastic dreams ever indulged in by inventors none has been more alluring than that of those who have evolved schemes to get power out of the sea.

That there is untold power in the restless oceans is admitted by everyone who has given it a minute's thought.

Georges Claude, a French scientist, chemist and inventor, whose process of liquefying air and reducing nitrogen to usable form has made him internationally famous, is the latest to dream "fantastically" and make the dream come true.

Late in 1926 Claude made a demonstration that startled scientists and aroused much interest in the French Academy of Sciences.

He took six gallons of water, boiled it without application of heat, and with the use of a small turbine drove a dynamo with the steam thus generated and lighted three miniature lamps from the current produced.

Academicians recognized an old principle, however, and the novelty of the experiment was not lasting. As every student of physics knows, the boiling point of a liquid is determined by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. If that pressure be removed as completely as possible the water will boil at ordinary room temperatures.

To facilitate this process the Frenchman saw to it that the steam exhausted by his turbine was condensed in an iced receptacle. Thus heat was made to do the work as it flowed like water down an intangible hill to a cold place.

The whole object of this experiment was to demonstrate the feasibility of extracting energy from tropical seas and establishing industrial centers in what are now equatorial jungles.

In the proposed Caribbean plant we are asked to visualize, warm tropical surface water flows into huge fireless "boilers" and cold water is drawn from the depths.

Between these boilers and the condensers are the turbines and the generators. Engineers made the objection that in order to get a 50,000-horsepower plant turbines and steam pipes would have to be of colossal dimensions.

Besides, they said, there is the difficulty of maintaining the vacuum higher than any now reached in powerhouse practice by ridding water of its dissolved gases. The necessary auxiliary apparatus would consume three times as much energy as the whole plant could generate. Critics had much to say, dismissing the experiment as worthless.

The attitude of the disbelievers was much the same as those who declared the steamship to be an impossibility, that it could never cross the ocean. By a singular coincidence a shipment of pamphlets demonstrating (on paper) that a steamship could never cross the ocean, came across quite safely and expeditiously on board the first steamship to make the crossing.

Claude was not discouraged by criticism. He knew what he was doing and what he wanted to do, and he proceeded to do it.

His critics are now silenced by his publication of the results he has obtained in a small commercial installation recently built on the banks of the Meuse in Belgium. The odds were against him. Instead of a temperature difference of 20 degrees centigrade on which he can count in the tropics, he had but 10. Yet he found no difficulty in driving a 75-horsepower turbine at nearly 6000 revolutions a minute. Pumps and auxiliary apparatus consumed only 35 per cent of the total energy.

All that is within the range of possibilities. Transmission of energy through the air is coming and the idea is no more fantastic than the transmission of radio messages.

NEW GARMENT WORKERS SECRETARY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

J. L. Wines, elected general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America to succeed the late Bernard A. Larger, has taken an active part in the organization since he joined Local Union No. 104 of St. Joseph, Mo., on the completion of his apprenticeship in 1901.

Mr. Wines was honored by his local union on many occasions and has the distinction of serving as its president, secretary, and delegate to the St. Joseph, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Council. For his faithful and untiring work in the cause of labor that body also selected him as its president, and honored him on several occasions by electing him a delegate to the Missouri State Federation of Labor.

Again his activities in the cause of labor in his native state won for him recognition, and he was elected secretary of that body and played a prominent part in making the Missouri State Federation one of the leading state organizations of the country.

In 1915 Mr. Wines was appointed an organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, his territory being the Middle West and South. His success in the upbuilding of his organization in that part of the country is well attested to by the strength of the local unions in that section of the United States. The St. Joseph convention of the United Garment Workers of America again honored him by electing him a member of the General Executive Board and for the past six years his work as a board member brought him in contact with a great majority of the union's membership throughout the United States and Canada.

NO PATENT SOLUTION.

A solution of the labor problem was scouted by Charles Stelzle, former superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the National Presbyterian Church, in a radio address in New York City. "The labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done," said Mr. Stelzle. "It does not matter what plan may be accepted by the present generation, we may be sure that it will not be satisfactory to those who will follow us. The securing of industrial peace is not a question of working so many hours a day or getting so many dollars for a day's work. It is a question whether they are working under fair economic conditions. And as our prosperity grows, it is natural that its blessing should be increasingly extended to working men."

"This means, in substance, that every generation will have its labor problem. And when any political party or economic group presents a panacea for the labor question, it is time to adjourn the meeting."

Mr. Stelzle declared that social unrest in industry and throughout the world in general "is one of the most hopeful signs, because it is the legitimate outcome of the finest idealism the world has ever known. Every worth-while institution, if it is fulfilling its mission, is helping to develop dissatisfaction with present conditions."

The speaker pleaded for better understandings between men, even though they disagree. "It is better to understand a man than to silence him," he said.

IF THE JACK SLIPS.

If your car slips off the jack and lets the weight down onto the wheel with a flat tire so that the jack cannot be replaced, the inflated spare or some other object can be placed on the ground against the wheel and the car driven up onto it.

TO MOVE STALLED CAR.

If your car is stalled in sand or mud, the use of blankets, sacks, or canvas in front of rear wheels will assist in pulling out.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was WCFL, labor's radio station at Chicago, first proposed and when did it begin to broadcast?

A.—The establishment of the station was proposed in 1923, by Pressmen's Local Union No. 3 of Chicago. The first regular program was broadcast July 27, 1926.

Q.—What is the membership of trade unions in Japan and is the labor movement growing there?

A.—At the close of 1927 there were 505 trade unions in Japan, with a membership of 309,493, according to the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs. The number of unions represented an increase of 17 over that reported for the first half of 1927.

Q.—What proportion of women in the United States are wage earners?

A.—According to the census of 1920, one-fifth of the women were gainfully employed in work other than the care of their own homes and children. The number has steadily increased since 1920.

Q.—Has there been any recent study of stability of employment among railroad workers?

A.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made the most recent investigation of this question. Six occupations in the railroad industry were studied and of these, in 1927, clerks and telegraphers had the greatest regularity of employment and section laborers the least. Improvement in stability of employment was shown in most of the occupations in 1927 compared with 1922.

LABOR'S INTEREST IN INDUSTRY.

In an address to the New York State Federation of Labor convention United States Senator Wagner denied that wage workers have no interest in business and are not concerned with its prosperity. "One bold statistical fact ought to dispel this notion," said Senator Wagner. "I have examined the pay rolls and dividend totals of six outstanding business organizations. The average stockholder was paid a dividend of \$176, the average wage earner \$1,759. In other words, the average wage earner secured from the corporation ten times as much as the average stockholder. In the face of such figures, is it fair to say that only the stockholder has an interest in business and that the wage earner has none?"

"My comparison is not yet complete. You should further consider that the wages constitute the workman's total income, whereas, the dividend is in most cases only a fraction of the stockholder's income. Then again compare how easy it is to sell the stock of one corporation and buy that of another, and how difficult it is to quit work in one plant and obtain it in another. If you take these elements into consideration you come to realize how real an interest the wage earners have in the plant in which they work."

TO MEET EVERY FOUR YEARS.

The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union adopted a resolution to hold conventions every four years, instead of two years.

BY THE WAY.

This is the season of political rainbow painting, when candidates are solemnly assured they will carry everything in sight. Republican candidates are told they will win Democratic Alabama, Democratic candidates hear they will sweep rock-ribbed Pennsylvania and Socialist aspirants for office have it whispered into their ears that they have a chance of carrying Newport, R. I.; Bar Harbor, Maine, and similar haunts of the wealthy. But all things pass, including seasons of political rainbow painting and soon the months of sterner political realities will be upon us. Then the rainbow painter will not meet quite so enthusiastic a reception as he does now. He will find more difficulty in disposing of his wares and candidates will not be as eager to listen to him as they are in August. All of which should be remembered as one reads the rosy prophecies of victory which apparently serve no more useful purpose in the newspapers than filling space.

* * *

Natives belonging to a tribe in the Island of Sumatra believe that the spirit of a dead person returns a few months after his funeral for one last celebration with relatives and friends. This belief is fostered by native magicians who dominate the lives of their less crafty fellow-tribesmen. When the time comes for the return of a spirit, the magicians make a wooden figure in the image of the dead man. The head, arms and legs are hinged and connected with strings underneath the clothing placed on it. The figure is then placed before the people in semi-darkness, in such a position that the mechanics of the trick cannot be seen. When the tribesmen begin ceremonial singing and dancing, a magician summons the dead to join them and indicate that he is among them by letting his spirit enter and animate the figure of his body. The magician then pulls the strings and the figure moves its head and jerks its arms and legs as if it were joining in the dance. This, the natives believe, is the last communication of the spirit with the relatives. After the ceremony the spirit is thought to leave the world of living men forever. Almost as an absurd hocus pocus goes on the United States, but in different form, the trick here being performed by our financial and big business magicians. Our magicians do not pretend to make the dead appear, it is true, though they often call upon the dead to prove they are right in whatever they are doing. But our magicians trot out their wooden images, in the shape of judges, candidates for office, and others in public life, and make them go through the motions of independent life, while all the time the images are only responding to the strings pulled by the magicians. The object, of course, is to help the American magicians dominate the lives of their fellows, just as do the magicians of Sumatra.

* * *

"No excuse exists for the child peddler on the streets," the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor points out in making public the results of a survey of children in street work in eight cities. Declaring that the public is abundantly supplied with all peddlers' commodities in other ways, the Bureau describes peddling as "demoralizing to the child" and as often "merely a cloak for begging." The hucksters' boy, says the Bureau, should be protected by child labor laws. Each community included in the survey had at least a few children who made a practice of going about the streets with something to peddle of accompanied pushcarts and hucksters' wagons. The peddlers went from door to door with postcards or dress snaps or cosmetics, toured offices with sandwiches, hung about the lobbies of hotels and public buildings with peanuts or candy, or stood on busy corners with a handful of flowers or a basket of apples. The long hours, especially on Saturdays, and especially when the

boy was required to carry heavy containers of fruit and vegetables from wagon to door all day, constitute probably the greatest hardship for hucksters' helpers," the report says, while "for miscellaneous peddling the danger lies in the tendency to use peddling merely as a cloak for begging."

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EDITORS IGNORE INJUNCTION EVIL.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reminds editors that they are responsible for conditions which permit county officials of Minneapolis to padlock a newspaper in that city because it criticised public officials.

These editors scream about the freedom of the press and the Post-Dispatch says:

"We would like to remind the complaining editors of their own responsibility for this state of affairs. The abuse of the injunction has grown up under their eyes and they have done little to prevent it.

"How many of them lifted their editorial voices in protest when the injunction was being shamelessly abused against such helpless people as the textile workers of Massachusetts, the coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and the railway shopmen of the entire country? Very few, indeed. Most of them either were silent, or actually applauded these judicial atrocities.

"As a result of their prejudice, cowardice or nearsightedness, they are now confronted by the weapon whetted by themselves. In less than 10 years of hysteria they all abandoned a liberty which had been achieved after more than a century of fighting. They will now know what historians already know—that liberty is difficult to win and easy to lose. They may as well prepare themselves for a long, hard fight. The case of the Minneapolis Saturday Press is significant."

NEWSPAPERS AND MONOPOLY.

In the past year some ninety cities have come into the class having only one morning newspaper. An enormous number of cities have come into the class having morning and evening newspapers under one ownership. With growing speed the combination and merging of newspapers goes on. Chicago, as an example, used to have several morning newspapers. Now it has only two, the Examiner and the Tribune—Hearst and McCormick. So large a city as Cleveland has but one morning newspaper. This monopoly of the news field may or may not result in what has been called a kept press and it may or may not result in loss of enterprising editorship. It can not fail to produce that feeling of assured hold that tends at least to make for flatness. If the trend toward monopoly continues the outlook for fearless probing, fighting, searching journalism is poor. Of course it may be said there will be the fear that competition may arise, but that danger lessens for the simple reason that embarking on newspaper publication is today a very expensive business. The field of the labor paper is enlarged and made much more important by the merging and monopolizing of daily papers. In many American cities today the trade union weekly stands out as the only paper through which the issues vital to the masses can get an adequate hearing and presentation. A big daily newspaper, monopolizing its field, is a big business enterprise. The labor paper remains a human enterprise. Therein is its opportunity.

MARK MOORE'S WIDOW DIES.

Mrs. Mary C. Moore died in Washington last week at the age of 74. She was the widow of Mark C. Moore, who died in 1913.

He was corresponding secretary and treasurer of the committee that arranged for the meeting of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, in Pittsburgh, November 15, 1881.

This meeting was called by nine trade unionists who met in Terre Haute, Ind., in August of the same year.

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was merged with the American Federation of Labor at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886.

COLLEGE GIRLS HAVE ROUGH TIME.

Twenty-four college girls from universities and colleges in thirteen states have concluded a six weeks' experience as unskilled workers in Chicago. Their unanimous verdict is: "Never again."

They were confident they could come to Chicago, which the majority had never visited, and make their own living. They were to have no letters of introduction.

They pooled their earnings and after the six weeks it was found that the average income for each girl after expenses were paid was \$5.03, or less than 83 cents a week.

Two girls joined unions to get jobs in a shoe factory. Two others were compelled to sign pledges not to join a union before they were given employment. One girl who teaches economics in a university secured a job making lamp shades. She was paid \$3.50 a week.

Other jobs were nesting ice cream pails, feeding envelope machines, icing candies and cakes in a factory, feeding hog hair to a machine and carding it for upholstery, gumming and pasting paper boxes, assembling movie cameras, bindery work, spraying paint on ash trays, laundry work, candling eggs in the stockyards, packing tobacco, making aprons and assembling locks.

This insight into conditions under which women work in unskilled industries was made under the auspices of the National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A.

How a modern machine is creating unemployment and how those now being cast adrift are seeking solace from the union they spurned when they thought their jobs were safe, is told in the current issue of the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. "Scores of Associated Press operators have been cast adrift during the past year on account of the printer," says this journal. The printer referred to is a printing machine that replaces a human machine, for the press telegrapher is a human machine of terrific speed and endurance. Once upon a time all good telegraphers said, "There will never be a machine that will do our work." Some of the men now being let out by the Associated Press, says the editorial, were nearing pension age; "others had been 'faithful' in 1907 and none of them dreamed that their confidence in 'individual bargaining' would ever be shattered by the Associated Press management." The Journal goes on to say that these displaced men now are coming to the union "to obtain jobs" and "not to improve conditions in the A. P." The Journal further declares that the union is "not an employment agency for the unemployed" and that it has a long memory in such matters as the one in hand. Men in other trades may well heed the warning. The time to get into the union is before trouble comes. The time to master the machine is before the machine masters man and throws him on the scrap heap.

RAILWAYS MUST UNITE.

The public will soon be faced with a choice between railroad consolidation or government ownership and operation, said Senator Fess, in a public statement.

The carriers may consolidate, under the Esch-Cummins act of 1920, but the larger systems refuse to take over non-paying short lines, which would reduce their income because charges for these short lines would have to be met.

"The short lines," said Senator Fess, "are not paying and can either continue on that basis or be abandoned; business methods forbid the former and public opinion will not allow the latter."

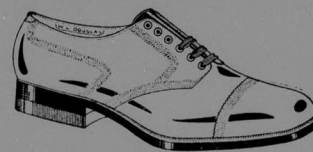
The Ohio senator objects to compulsory consolidation. He predicted that when consolidation does come it will be an evolutionary process.

Husband—It is a strange thing, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives.
Wife (pleased)—Oh, you flatterer.

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RETURN FOR DUES PAID.**By Clint C. Houston, in Labor.**

What doth it profit a wage worker to be a member of a labor union?

R. A. Henning of St. Paul, Minn., answers the question in the light of his experience as a railroad machinist covering a period of 25 years. He has made a careful compilation of what he paid to his local lodge and Grand Lodge in the form of dues and the direct benefits accruing during the quarter century from 1902 to 1927.

It is a typical case and might be duplicated, in varying degree, by hundreds of thousands of trade-union members.

To join the local lodge of the International Association of Machinists, Henning paid an initiation fee of \$5 in 1902. Total dues, local and international, were then \$1 per month. These dues were later increased to \$1.25, then \$1.50 and finally, in 1921, to \$2 per month.

Total Dues Were \$445.50

Including the initiation fee of \$5, Henning has paid a total of \$445.50 in dues, local and international.

The Grand Lodge pays a death benefit of \$300, which might reasonably be credited as an asset and therefore deducted from the cost of belonging to the union. This would leave the net cost of his membership for 25 years only \$145.50.

Grand Lodge dues, ranging from 40 cents per month in 1902 to \$1 in 1927, totaled \$198.55. This is included in the total payments of \$445.50.

"An average yearly payment to the Grand Lodge of \$7.94 per member has been in force since July 1, 1912," says Henning.

"For this the member in good standing is assured payment of a death benefit of \$300. It will take an additional 101 months for me to pay into the Grand Lodge treasury dues equal to the amount it will pay my beneficiaries in the form of a death benefit.

"It takes 33 years and 5 months for a member joining the I. A. of M. in 1902 to pay an amount equal to the death benefit, and under the present rate of Grand Lodge per capita it will require 25 years to pay this amount."

Reduction of 9,110 Hours

In the matter of increased wages and reduction of working hours obtained by union machinists on railroads in the Northwest, Henning takes his own case to show what has been won.

In 1902 railroad shop machinists of the Northwest were working 10 hours a day at a rate of 30 cents an hour. In 1907 the hours were reduced to 9 and in 1917 to 8 per day.

Let Mr. Henning tell the story, thus:

"During the period of the nine-hour day there was a total reduction from the original ten of 2989 hours; during the eight-hour period the reduction was 6121, or a grand total of 9110 reduced working hours.

"Computed on a basis of 305 working days per year, this means that every machinist has had the equivalent of 3.73 years that he could use in any way he saw fit, for recreation, rest or personal advancement."

Wages Increased \$14,388

Wages of railroad machinists, won through union agreements, have increased 45 cents an hour by varying steps during the 25-year period—from 30 cents in 1902 to 75 cents in 1927.

Total wage increases for the individual member of the union covering 25 years, according to Henning's figures, amounted to \$14,388.56. Deduct from this the \$445.50 paid in dues and it leaves \$13,943.06 as the total cash benefit resulting from membership in the union.

"For a total investment of \$445.50 in the International Association of Machinists over a period of 25 years my working hours have been reduced

a total of 3.73 years and my wages increased a total of \$14,388.56," said Henning.

"In 1902, when I joined the union, my annual wage for a 10-hour day was \$915. Today I work eight hours and my annual pay is \$1,830, and I work 610 fewer hours during the year.

Complete Answer to Critics

"In making this compilation I have used the period of my own membership in the I. A. of M., because it happened to correspond with the first year (1902) that our organization began to secure agreements on railroads of the Northwest. It also corresponds to the time of my employment as a railroad machinist."

Mr. Henning's graphic statements should be a complete answer to those union members who complain of "high dues" and want to know what they receive from per capita tax paid to their international organizations.

Most any union man or woman can obtain the same answer by taking the time to do a little figuring on his or her own account.

WHAT THE PARTIES SAY.

Here is what the Republican and Democratic party platforms say about the injunction issue:

Republican

We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation.

Democratic

We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. No injunctions should be granted in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury and after notice and hearing, and the injunction should be confined to those acts which do directly threaten irreparable injury. The express purpose of representative capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed.

CASEY CALLS PROSPERITY A MYTH.

Describing "prosperity" as a myth, Representative John Casey, who is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, declared in a Labor Day message that his organization should pledge itself to bring about a six-hour day and a five-day week "in order to relieve to a great extent the unemployed."

"We are challenged to action," he said, "by a great combination of capital that is seeking to destroy our movement. Five million or more wage earners who are now unemployed bring us a full realization that the cry of prosperity is only a

myth, for many thousands of workers are in destitute circumstances."

Casey said there were 85,000 striking bituminous miners with about 320,000 dependents.

"Aida"

GUISEPPI VERDI was almost sixty when the Khedive of Egypt sought him to prepare an opera to celebrate the opening of the new opera house in Cairo. His creation was "Aida," one of the most popular operas ever written.

Its vivid plot tells the story of the love of Rhadames, an Egyptian officer, for Aida, daughter of the King of Ethiopia, who is a slave at the court of the king of Egypt. It is set against the exotic background of the time of the Pharaohs.

The San Francisco Opera Company has chosen it to open its sixth season. With the famous Rethberg and Edward Johnson in the leading roles, this promises to be a gala night for opera lovers.

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Acceptance for mailing at special
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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1928

While riding on one of the cars of the Market Street Railway our attention was attracted to one of the booster placards that company has been lately carrying as an indication of its desire to help the city. It said: "The annual pay roll of this company amounts to \$5,340,000." The thought occurred to us that that was not a very large figure for an institution the size of this railway system, and that as a consequence the employees must be very poorly paid for their services. But, consider our surprise upon finding that on the other side of the car on a window, was a statement to the effect that the company employed about 3000 persons. We began to figure, and found that \$5,340,000 divided among 3000 employees would amount to less than \$150 per month per person. Taking into account that the payroll included the high-salaried officials, from the President down, the two statements, when taken together, clearly show that the mechanics and platform men must be very poorly paid, their wage being so low that it is hard to understand how they exist at all, so that instead of being a boost, the thing was actually a knock for the city. Wonder if the official responsible for this display realized what an opportunity he was giving to the public to get a direct line upon the cheapness of his company by posting the two inscriptions in the same car at the same time? The two statements are certainly thought provoking and the result cannot possibly be helpful to either the company or the city, both of which it was evidently the intention of the company to boost. A five-million-dollar payroll by some industrial establishment would mean much more than it does in the case of a street railway concern, because it would mean that the concern was adding that many workers to the population of the city and enabling them to earn a living, even though a poor one, in our city. The same line of reasoning, however, does not apply to a concern which merely transports the people of the city over their own streets. In the case of the Market Street Railway Company, it is not enterprising or contributing anything of value to the growth or development of the municipality which its policies have handicapped and hindered over a long period of years.

CALIFORNIA—THE LEADER

The great State of California has stepped out and taken the lead among the commonwealths making up the United States of America in a large number of governmental functions, and this has been true particularly during the past two decades when her progressive legislation has attracted the attention of the whole world, though the happening which prompted this editorial took place a long time before she really achieved her reputation as a leader among the states of the union.

During the present summer a great international railroad labor organization, namely, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held a convention in this city and remained in session about a month, during which time many of the delegates took advantage of their opportunities to visit different parts of the state and investigate conditions that they found to be of interest to them. Among the places visited by some of the delegates was our Capital city of Sacramento, where their attention was directed to the state owned and operated printing office, where all printing for the state is done.

Eight delegates from Mississippi, J. B. Gunn, George A. Ratliff, B. S. Berry, L. S. Oliver, C. L. Anderson, T. W. Sutton, J. A. Ramsey, and A. C. Rabom, called at the State Printing Office and made a tour of inspection of it, inquiring into the details of the manner in which it was managed and carried on, looking at the work turned out by the establishment, and, finding it to be of such a superior grade that they openly expressed their astonishment that such an institution could be so capably conducted by governmental officials when they had been told all their lives that public ownership and operation of industries was a dream that had been consistently exploded wherever the experiment had been tried.

At any rate the long and successful history of the California State Printing Office so impressed them that since their return to their native State of Mississippi they have united in a letter to Charles E. May, chairman of the State Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, urging the establishment of a state-owned and operated printing plant for the State of Mississippi, and that official is asked to urge Governor Bilbo to include such a recommendation in his message to the Legislature when it convenes for the transaction of business at its next session. In their letter they point out that California has a free textbook law which provides for the printing and distributing of all books to students of the public schools and that an examination of these books, produced in the publicly owned printing plant, demonstrates them to be of superior quality and of such durability that the annual expenditure has been reduced.

These men declare that the establishment of a State Printing Plant by their state is only one of the many ideas that came into their heads as a consequence of their visit to San Francisco to hold their convention. They were also greatly impressed with the Municipal Railway of this city, which has been such a pronounced success and which has enabled the municipality to demonstrate in practical fashion that a five-cent fare can be maintained while the highest wages in the country are paid to the men who operate it. They say they found one place where dreams come true and the people enjoyed the benefit of them.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Philadelphia bootleggers deposit profits of ten million dollars in banks in a year. That represents a part of the profit of illicit liquor sales in a city that is popularly supposed to be staid, easy-going, slow-moving. A grand jury finds that the business is well organized and that it has a government of its own, decidedly dictatorial in character. A czar settles disputes and metes out punishment, even unto death. Of course, being a business outside the law it must organize its own law, if it is to operate in anything but chaos. But the same set of facts make for rival empires, rivals to the thrones of those empires—a return to the ways of the days of barons and moated castles. As long as the profits are so great men will dare the law to sell contraband liquor. As long as the buyer can buy in fair safety and live through the resulting indulgence, the buyer will buy and the profits will continue to flow. A grand jury will take a crack at the trade, but a new empire will rise upon the prison terms that end a fallen one—if prison terms there be.

* * *

Philadelphia probably is no more profitable as a liquor market than is any other city of its size. Consider what must be the profits in New York City! It may be and may not be that the business is as thoroughly organized in other cities and there may or may not be the same degree of corruption. Corruption manifestly depends upon whether corruption is necessary to the doing of the business and upon whether the officers of the law can be corrupted. Strange as it may seem, a set of nicely and securely corrupted enforcement officers no doubt makes for stability in the bootlegging business. Thus are the channels of this illicit commerce kept open, so that supplies may flow from source to destination. One commentator estimates that the total profits in all cities mounted up to about \$600,000,000 for the year past, which means only the profits on final sales. It does not include profits made on the various "accessories" of the liquor trade—"accessories" which pass in open commerce, such as containers, malts, hop and grape growers and so on, including the makers of bottle caps and capping machines. Prohibition is surely an interesting study for everyone, including those who vote dry while they drink what they can get to drink, which, in many cases, it is said, is plenty.

* * *

Consider these things: Corporation dividends for August totaled \$321,000,000. For August last year they were \$260,000,000. Unemployment in August probably was greater than in June or July. Steel mills operated at 75 per cent capacity, compared with 68 per cent a year previous. General industrial production rated 4 per cent higher than for the same period in the year previous. Lumber and furniture profits fell off 38 per cent; coal profits dropped 41 per cent. But automobile profits went up 22 per cent. Shoe and leather profits went up 55 per cent. Net aggregate earnings of 324 industrial corporations was 6 per cent higher than a year ago. Is there any answer to these apparent contradictions, if they are contradictions? We seem to be going somewhere, but the person who knows just where we are going doesn't seem to have shown up yet!

USE LOWER GEARS IN TRAFFIC.

Shift to lower gears in traffic. Continual driving in high gear at slow speed causes unexploded gas to reach crankcase, diluting oil.

WIT AT RANDOM

The blaze was extinguished before any damage was done by the local fire department.—Lansing, Ill., paper.

Small Boy (to visitor)—Have you got a wife?
Visitor—No, sonny, I haven't.
Small Boy—Then who tells you what to do?
—Punch.

Heavy Stranger (returning to theater between the acts)—Did I tread on your toes as we went out?

Seated Man (grimly)—You did, sir.

Heavy Stranger (to wife)—That's right, Matilda, this is our place.—Tid Bits.

Little Alice, aged three, after she had been tucked into bed was afraid of the dark.

"There's Someone who always takes care of little children, dear," her mother assured her. But Alice looked puzzled and her mother continued: "Don't you remember. . . . Someone up in the sky?"

Alice smiled back. "Oh, yes, 'course I do now—Lindbergh."—Aero Digest.

A young man arrived home after having received the degree of M. A. for graduate work at college.

"I suppose Robert will be looking for a Ph.D. next," said a friend of the family to the father.

"No," was the reply, "he will be looking for a J. O. B."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A grammar-school boy handed in the following composition on "Cats."

"Cats that's meant for little boys to maul and tease is called Maultese cats. Some cats is reckernized by how quiet their purrs is and these is named Purrsian cats. The cats what has very bad tempers is called Angorie cats, and cats with deep feelins is called Feline cats. I don't like cats."—Church Life.

Jack—I called on Mabel last night, and I wasn't any more than inside the door before her mother asked me my intentions.

John—That must have been embarrassing.

Jack—Yes, but that's not the worst of it. Mabel called from upstairs and said, "That isn't the one, mother."—Buffalo Bison.

Charles M. Schwab admits this, for he tells it himself:

"I made a very bad attempt at driving on the golf links the other day. A good many people were standing around and, to divert attention from my own discomfiture, I turned to my caddy, a tow-headed country boy, and said: 'That was your fault; you ought to have told me to keep my head down.' That's what you should do—divert attention to some one else.

"That caddy is no great respecter of persons for, a little later when I was about to drive again before the gallery, he called out:

"Put your damned head down, you big slob."

"And I did."—Forbes Magazine.

And from the depths of the sedan

There came a muffled curse,

He was trying to fold a road-map

Same as it was at first.

—Buffalo Evening News.

Park Orator—An' I tell yer, all them millionaires' money is tainted—all of it!"

Unconvinced Person—'Ow do you mean tainted?

Park Orator—Well, 'taint yours, an' 'taint mine, is it?—Borden Eagle.

STEREOTYPERS ADVANCE.

Stereotypers employed on daily newspapers in New Brunswick, N. J., have raised wages and secured a three-year contract. Rates for apprentices are also increased.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The Los Angeles Citizen prints "another rumor" regarding San Francisco newspaper combinations and suspensions, similar to those in circulation here a few weeks ago. No authentic information has been received at headquarters as to the reported changes.

Word has been received that the mother of President Baker, who was stricken with illness shortly after Mr. Baker's departure for the I. T. U. convention, is on the way to recovery. She has been removed to a sanitarium.

Copies of a 24-page issue of the Plumas National-Bulletin, published at Quincy by the W. M. Hines Printing and Publishing Company, have been received at headquarters. It is a most creditable production, and was gotten out under the supervision of D. W. Markey of the San Francisco Bulletin force, who was "drafted" for the occasion.

Chronicle Chapel Notes

Following a Biblical injunction and the advice of a speed cop, Dave Anley will always remember "let there be light." Dave was carefully driving his gas chariot when out of nowhere appeared a very pleasing gentleman garbed in a suiting of khaki with a nice bright star pinned on his manly bosom and demanded to know why both headlights were not burning. Hereafter there probably will be a spare bulb or two carried in the Anley limousine.

The following appeared in a local paper:

Chicago, Sept. 8. (A. P.)—Guy G. Swan pays his 36-year-old bills with interest. In 1892 he ate a snack of food worth 30 cents at the Polk street station restaurant. Yesterday he sent a \$2 check from Frankfort, Ind., to pay for it.

Our Guy Swan insists that the Guy G. Swan of Chicago has thrown the Swan family down by paying that bill. However, we all know different.

Dreams do come true! Ask Frank Hutchinson. The god of dreams, Morpheus, pictured to Frank the winning of one thousand berries in the Oakland pool. Sure enough, when he arrived at work the thousand was there, and as Frank says, "Boy, that was sure a \$1000 dream."

Yes, sir, she runs pretty and looks nifty. What? D. C. Hooper's reformed Ford sedan. He gave her a new coat of paint, had the motor overhauled, windows cleaned and tires pumped to their capacity of air, and along she goes with her new sisters.

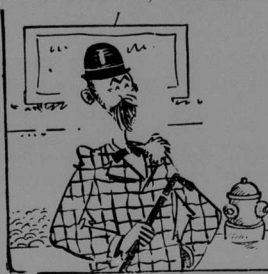
The regular monthly chapel meeting was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, with a good attendance. Several matters of importance were handled by the meeting. It is hoped that in future the attendance will be larger, thereby assisting the chapel officers in their duties.

The destination of Ed Thornton, now on his vacation, is vague. When asked where he was going, he replied that he was not sure where, but one thing was certain, he was going to take a well-earned rest.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Occasionally Phil Scott permits nostalgia to come to rest in his Scottish bosom, for he's been long away from his native glens and braes, and maybe it's just homesickness that adds a relish to his partiality to stories about Caledonia. Phil relates that a Scotchman, a Jew and an Irishman wanted to give a party. "I'll bring the food," volunteered the Jew. "And I'll bring the wet goods," chimed in the son of Erin. Then both looked at the Scotchman, who said: "I'll bring my brother."

unteered the Jew. "And I'll bring the wet goods," chimed in the son of Erin. Then both looked at the Scotchman, who said: "I'll bring my brother."

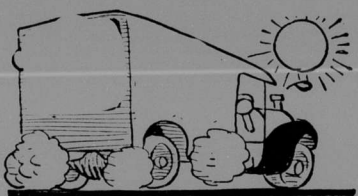


lecting bets from Harvey Bell.

"Really, it's an improvement," gushed Bill Clement, staring in starry-eyed rapture at "Trader Horn" Scott's luxuriant facial adornment. "Fact is though, he'd look so much better if whiskers covered his entire countenance."

"I like Mr. Scott," states Johnny Dow, "consequently his whiskery imitation of Prince Albert worries me. We've heard lots about forest fires this summer, you know, and I shudder to think of the danger to the rest of us if that brush of his should accidentally ignite."

"Have I seen Mr. Scott's moustache?" repeated Miss Lucille Davis. "Indeed, I have, and it's awfully cute, especially when he vacuums it with his tongue."



The aggregate substances which compose the rubber tire, the relations its several constituents bear to each other, their formation, position and direction, report states, were mentally assimilated by Bert Coleman, N. S. G. W. higherup, when pneumatics on his chariot selected an enviably prominent place to explode on Admission Day at Oakland, directly in line of march. The tube he tried to patch must have been old. It split, quivered, crumbled into particles for all the world like Bull Durham. And a cop pleaded with Bert to note the sun was up, the Sons were marching, and for the sake of Oakland's famed courtesy move that bus before I cuss.

"One who lives in a tiny hotel room as I do, apart from people, almost monastic in my introversion, achieves as recompense an atavistic renewal of forgotten instincts," said Chuck Adams slowly, dispassionately. "So little walking have I done of late nearly have I forgotten how and Sunday I attempted to achieve a comeback of that forgotten instinct by a stroll. I chose the beach. Sea gulls had done likewise; apparently they resented my comeback; anyway, after their bombardment, I decided a hotel room is safer."



crop to Pop Piersol, who, jocosely but nevertheless firmly, insists he has eaten his last worm.

What wonders modern science has accomplished! It enables Typo Topics to print a telephoto of Walnut Creek's most successful printer prune picker, Eddie Haefel, as he may look after trying to sell part of next year's prune

MAILER NOTES

By Leroy C. Smith

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday, September 16th. It is rumored the S. F. Examiner is planning to install four additional Eby Bundle Tying Machines. The Los Angeles Examiner expects to install their third bundle tying machine the coming week.

W. D. (Chick) Allen is enjoying a two weeks' vacation, visiting points of interest in the southern part of the state.

James Mollay and wife have returned from a two weeks' tour of the State of Nevada.

William Rowland of Seattle, accompanied by his wife, paid this city a flying visit on their return trip home from Chicago. Foreman C. A. Pirie, of the Chronicle, departed this week on a two weeks' vacation in Mendocino county.

During the foreman's absence, Assistant Foreman Charles York will officiate as "chief skipper" of the mailing department.

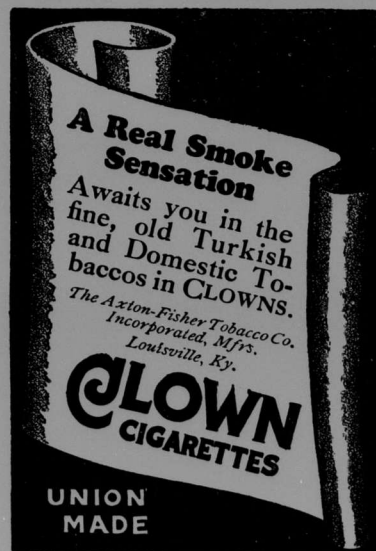
Though this local did not elect a delegate there, members generally are anxiously awaiting the results of the deliberations of the International Typographical Union convention at Charleston, S. C. In the writer's opinion, all locals should make it a point to elect delegates to International Typographical Union conventions.

LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION.

There are interesting developments regarding limitation of production going the rounds just now. Many have been the charges that trade unions limited production and the unions have been called many harsh names for things they have not done. But now we learn that Mr. Walter Teagle, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has been in conference with international oil heads to arrange limitation of international production and is en route home to arrange similar limitation with American magnates. How about that? The United States Department of Agriculture not long ago warned farmers against planting too much land to certain crops. How about that? The United States Department of the Interior stipulates that there shall be no speculation in rising land values where irrigation projects are installed. How about that? So very, very much depends upon whose ox is gored, or whose goose is fattened.

"Is your husband much of a provider, Melindy?"

"He ain't nothing else, ma'am. He's gwine git some new furniture providin' he gits de money; he's gwine git de money providin' he goes to work; he's gwine to work providin' de job suits him. I never see sich a providin' man in all mah days."



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of September 7, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: From California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of credentials for William P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson as delegates to the Twenty-ninth Convention. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From William A. Siebe, manager of California Park, complimenting the Council for the wonderful crowd that attended the picnic on Labor Day. From Bottlers' Union, inclosing check for \$25 for fifty picnic tickets.

Referred to Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention: From Kern County Labor Council, with reference to the candidacy of Floyd A. Barnes for Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor.

Resolutions Adopted: From Federal Employees Union No. 1, with reference to the increase of salaries for Custom Service Employees, and requesting this Council to urge upon our United States Senators and Congressmen to inquire from the Secretary of the Treasury when his department will distribute the full \$431,000 as it was intended that it should be.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Theodore Johnson, requesting the Council to instruct its Law and Legislative Committee to prepare suitable measures to be presented at the coming Charter Amendment election to increase the salaries of the Mayor and the members of the Board of Supervisors. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that they be filed, declared out of order. Amendment to refer to the Law and Legislative Committee withdrawn, and the motion to adopt was carried.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Coriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

The Resolution

Whereas, All citizens recognize the propriety of compensating public officials and servants of the City and County commensurately with the value of their services, so that where such persons devote practically all their time in the performance of their official duties, they should receive compensation therefor sufficient to free them from the necessity of earning a competent living from private sources; and

Whereas, The Mayor and the members of the Board of Supervisors are the only officials of the City and County who have not received any increases in salary during the entire period of economic readjustment whereby standards of life and compensation have been raised universally in all grades of public and private service by almost one hundred per cent, notwithstanding the fact that their duties of office during the same period have been practically doubled, a condition that calls for immediate adjustment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we deem it meet and proper that at the coming Charter Amendment Election there be submitted proposals to increase the salaries of the Mayor and the members of the Board of Supervisors; and further

Resolved, That the Council's Law and Legislative Committee be and is hereby directed to prepare suitable measures to accomplish this purpose, and that the Secretary of this Council transmit this resolution to the Board of Supervisors requesting that such proposals be referred to a vote of the people thereon at the coming November election.

Circular letter of the American Federation of Labor relative to impending Congressional and State Legislative elections, and asking trade unionists to register and vote in said elections. On motion, secretary was instructed to address a letter to all affiliated unions requesting their co-operation in the matter.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers requested a demand for the union label when purchasing furniture. Simmons Mattress Co., Kroehler, Sultan and Pierce-Jenson are unfair. United Upholstering Company is 100 per cent fair. Garter Furniture Company is now fair. Ornamental Plasterers are making splendid progress in organizing; also reported the activities of the Summer School of Workers Educational Bureau. Chauffeurs purchased 200 tickets for Labor Day celebration and 500 buttons. Delegate Dixon gave his reasons for voting "No" on proposed charter amendment increasing salaries of Mayor and Supervisors. Delegate Ernst announced that the meetings of the Transportation League would be held every first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Molders requested all unions to make responses on resolutions in behalf of Brother Thomas Mooney. Retail Shoe Clerks requested all trade unionists to refrain from patronizing stores that keep open on Admission Day.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Election of Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention—Moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for Delegates Johnson and Stanton. The chair declared them duly elected to represent the Council at the State Federation of Labor Convention. The matter of compensation for delegates was referred to the Executive Committee.

Receipts—\$361.00. **Expenses**—\$370.22.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

THE WOMAN WORKER.

You may now go "Within the Gates" with the American woman worker and see for yourself just how large a part she is playing in our country's great production. You may see huge workrooms, with hundreds of women bending over flying machines—not the kind in which Amelia Earhart flew across the Atlantic—but the kind that do the necessary and unsung tasks of everyday living and that imitate Miss Earhart's plane only in their speed. You may see, for example, the making of an ordinary man's shirt—may see it turn under your very eyes from the raw materials of spindle and loom into a beautifully finished garment, through the romance of woman's work.

Does this sound like an invitation? Because it is one—to YOU—to write to the Women's Bureau for the loan of our new motion picture "Within the Gates," now available for the first time for your use. It will cost you nothing but the express charges from Washington to your town and back, and you can combine it with a talk on the women workers of your own community or a club or university program on labor conditions. Or the Bureau will plan for you an exhibit, which you may borrow under the same conditions as those stated above, and you can show the film in connection with the exhibit in any way you please. Because it pictures the textile industry from cotton field to store counter, it is excellent for school use. And your local textile manufacturer will appreciate an invitation when you bring it to your town or city. Showing time, 25 minutes.

Put it on your fall or winter program now.

Very truly yours,

MARY ANDERSON,

Director.

The only reason a great many American families don't own an elephant is that they have never been offered an elephant for a dollar down and easy weekly payments.—Nashville Banner.

Mrs. Fred Foss and son, John, Mrs. George Lasher, Mrs. James Hare and Miss Annabel Martin motored to Gloversville yesterday and spent the afternoon hopping.—Gloversville, N. Y., paper.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Philip McKittrick of the butchers, Gustaf Peterson of the pile drivers, D. E. Schooley of the railway employees, Olaf Dahl of the Alaska fishermen.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seaman's Union, who has been in the Northwest during the past two weeks, returned to San Francisco this week and will attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which opens in Sacramento next Monday morning. After the close of the convention Furuseth will devote some time to an effort to defeat Congressman Free of San Jose, who has been a persistent foe of the organized workers since becoming a member of Congress. The opponent of Free in his district is Mrs. Casserly, who secured the Democratic nomination at the Primary election held in August.

The indications are that the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor will be a most lively one. San Francisco will be represented by a large number of delegates, many of whom will leave this city Saturday and Sunday in order to be on hand early and to participate in the parade that will precede the opening.

The State Culinary Alliance will hold its annual convention in Sacramento previous to the convening of the State Federation of Labor. There are a number of important matters to come before this gathering having to do with a closer affiliation of the different organizations and a more active participation in the affairs relating to the crafts. All of the San Francisco locals will be represented by full quotas of delegates.

Thomas F. Flaherty of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and William M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail Association, have sailed for London to represent their respective organizations as delegates at the meeting of the International Postal Congress, which convenes in the British city next Tuesday morning. The International Congress is composed of thirty-two organizations of postal employees from twenty-two different countries. The sessions usually last a week or ten days and deal with many questions of importance to postal workers throughout the world. Mr. Flaherty has been located at the headquarters of the Postal Clerks in Washington for many years, but occasionally visits his old home here and fraternizes with old-time friends.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions calling for the submission to the voters at the November election of a charter amendment providing for increases in salary for the Mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors, the only two departments in our municipal government which have not had increases for a great many years, the salary of the Mayor still remaining at the ridiculous figure of \$6,000 per year, while members of the legislative body receive but \$200 per month as compensation for the services they render to the community.

Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Waiters' Union, reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council that in future the regular meetings of the Transportation League would be held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Carpenters' Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, and urged members of unions to take part in this movement which means so much to the future of the city so far as the problem of a united transportation system is concerned. The League is mapping out definite plans for the taking over

of the franchises of the Market Street Railway system as they expire by limitation.

Many delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor from Southern California have been passing through San Francisco on their way to Sacramento during the past few days. The delegation from Waiters' Union No. 17, of Los Angeles, is made up of Al C. Beck, Frank L. Johnson, Joseph Reynolds, Shell Harding, and "Tex" Walker.

The Upholsterers' Union reports that it is still carrying on its fight against the Simmons Mattress Company, Kroehler, Sultan, and Pierce-Jensen concerns, and asks the assistance of all members of unions in the effort to compel these establishments to play fairly with the organization. The union also reports that the United Upholstering Company, a co-operative institution, is 100 per cent organized and is doing a capacity business. All trade unionists are urged to demand the union label when purchasing furniture.

At the annual convention of the Photo Engravers' International Union just held in Cincinnati, the following officers were elected: Matthew Woll, president; R. J. Volz, first vice-president; Frank H. Glenn, second vice-president; C. H. Horrocks, third vice-president; Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer.

President Leo E. George, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, will attend the convention of post office clerks in San Juan, Porto Rico, in October. He expects to visit the first-class offices on the island and make an investigation of the condition of workers there.

COUNTERFEITERS' AID.

Organized plate printers, who make the nation's paper money, challenge treasury officials to disprove their charge that small bank notes, now being manufactured, will make counterfeiting easy.

The Treasury Department says the reason for small notes is "that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing cannot meet the demands of the country for notes of the present size."

Answering this claim, plate printers point to their lay offs and furloughs for practically one-twelfth of the last fiscal year.

Behind this small note movement is the United States Bureau of Efficiency that is only interested in saving a few thousand dollars, while ignoring losses that cannot be computed because of the ease with which the new money can be counterfeited, the printers say.

All scientific methods will be discarded in printing the new notes. The process will be the same as used by any commercial establishment in printing raffle tickets and hand bills. This will make it possible for the Bureau of Efficiency to show the next Congress an apparent money saving, but the counterfeiters will be in clover.

"To the photo engraver, the ease with which the new notes can be reproduced is apparent and to the process printer they are a joke," said Frank J. Coleman, editor of Plate Printer. The labor editor points to this situation as an illustration of how far "efficiency" experts will go.

TALKING OVER RADIO IS COMMERCE.

Radio broadcasting constitutes interstate commerce, according to a ruling by the Federal Radio Commission.

The commission stated that whether broadcasting be interstate commerce or not, "it is clear that even the smallest broadcasting station does, or

may, interfere with interstate commerce, and is, therefore, subject to regulation."

The contention that refusal to grant renewal of licenses constitutes a taking of property without due process of law, in contravention of the Constitution, was described by the commission as "not well founded." Pointing out that all broadcasters are licensed to use the ether, the statement said that if an applicant is deprived of anything by the decision of the commission "it is not of his tangible property, his transmitter or his studio, but of the privilege of using and operating this property either in interstate commerce or in such a way as may interfere with interstate commerce."

Caller—Look here, I want to see you about this paragraph announcing my resignation from the Chamber of Commerce.

Editor—But it's quite true, isn't it?

Caller—Quite. But I should like you to explain why you've printed it under "Public Improvements."—Good Hardware.

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